The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867. NO. 293.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

From the New York Tribune.

AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF SURRATT.

As Surratt sits in court with hat removed, we see his face more clearly. A small head, long, glossy, light brown hair, brushed up from a full fair brow; small aquiline nose, so hollow at its parting from the forehead that a child's finger laid across would hardly fill the indentation; eyes gray, deep-set, near together, earnest, secretive, but with a good deal of composure, gained perhaps in so long daring fate to do its worst; mouth weak, half hidden by a light auburn moustache, and a long, narrow-pointed tuft of beard pendant from the narrow chin.—The face is almost a triangle, narrowing down regularly from the forehead on each side to the pointed chin.

So the young prisoner sits, slowly moving a palm fan, noticing each little detail in lawyer, witness, and spectator, usually serene, sometimes smiling, through the summer days, while the scales vibrate, weighing his life or death. What memories must crowd upon him! His youth at the Jesuit College; his deep zeal for the rebel cause; his long night journeys with information from Washington to Richmond; then with money and messages from Richmond to Montreal; running pickets; shot at by scouts; sad partings and glad meetings with his betrothed, who waits here to take the stand and give her woman's voice for his life; the long Canadian hiding, going out only by night and in priestly vestures; tidings of the trial and execution of his familiars; of the impending fate of his mother—(for human nature's sake his counsel should prove their assertion that he desired to come and save her, but was not allowed to)—then of her ignominious death; the secret ocean passage; the concealments in England and France; the half year's service as a common soldier; talking everywhere of the one great subject that filled his thoughts; his arrest at the little Italian village; his leap of thirty-seven feet over the parapet to escape, with the connivance of his guards; his flight to Naples; then up the Mediterranean; no permanent refuge—no rest for the sole of his foot; his landing at Alexandria to find the file of Janissaries waiting to arrest him again, and St. Marie, like an avenger of blood, standing by to identify him. Then ship-board, prison, manacles, and this long waiting for the verdict.

Gerrit Smith maintains his consistency as a philanthropist. He is out in another circular, in which he makes some good points as against Chief Justice Chase's opinion of treason as pronounced at Raleigh. Mr. Smith argues to prove that although "levying war against the United States" is treason, yet the framers of the Constitution never meant their language to include such a case as that of the men engaged on the the southern side in the late civil war. The argument is a conclusive one, but we have not room for it. There is no one in this section, however, that needs to be convinced on this point. We quote the following sharp language:

"Maximilian has been shot! Though he had done so much to provoke the deed, the civilized and humane do, nevertheless, shudder at it, and turn away their sympathies from the people who were barbarous enough to perpetrate it. It is true that our Government *talked* to Mexico against barbarity; but our deed of holding Jefferson Davis under an indictment for treason neutralized that talk and stamped it with hypocrisy."

Again: After saying that Mazzini and Garibaldi may yet be prisoners of war and have quoted against them Mr. Chase's opinion, Mr. Smith adds:

"Had our revolutionary fathers failed, and Washington and Franklin been hung for treason at the close of the civil war, this opinion of the Chief Justice would cover and justify the heart-rending and Heaven-appalling deed."

And yet again:

"The Chief Justice asks: 'On what sound principle then can we say judicially that the levy of war ceases to be treason when the war becomes formidable?' I answer that when, in any instance, it becomes so formidable as to induce Congress to take it out of the jurisdiction of his court and to bring it under the law of war, he is then bound to 'say judicially' that this is an instance of levying war which is not treason, and with which his court has, therefore, nothing to do."

We can give only one more extract:

"One reason why we should not call men traitors, who are not legally and justly chargeable with treason, is that the traitor is looked upon as seeking personal and selfish ends, and as therefore worthy of our deep abhorrence. Stonewall Jackson, killing men to serve personal ends, and active in a rebellious movement condemned of the people, would have been an abhorred and detested man. But Stonewall Jackson, 'firm and sour' in a public cause—living, battling, dying for millions, is even in our eyes, who regard that cause as a bad one, a sublime being."

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"Discussion of principles in connection with Southern reconstruction *is now of little account. We are trying a bold experiment, outside of constitutional prescriptions and accredited theories* of government, which success alone must justify; but Congressmen very naturally seek for some theoretical defence of their action, and quite as naturally disagree widely as to what that theory shall be."

The only theory of their action is that which the *Republican*, like the *Times* of this city, admits, viz: that the Radicals have discarded the Constitution of the United States, and are revolutionizing the government. Their purpose is equally plain, though neither of our contemporaries admits it with similar frankness—to keep the Southern States out of the next Presidential election unless they can be compelled to return (in the language of the Congressional circular) "decisive and trustworthy (Republican) majorities."—*N. Y. World.*

An insurance agent, urging a citizen to get his life insured, said: "Get your life insured for ten thousand dollars, and then, if you die the next week, the widder's heart will sing for joy."

A gentleman called to see a tenement that was to be let. It was shown him by a pretty, chatty woman, whose manners charmed her visitor. "Are you to be let, too?" inquired he, with a languishing look. "Yes," said she, "I am; I'm to be let alone."

RECONSTRUCTION,—SUPPLEMENTAL BILL NO. 2.

PASSED AT THE JULY SESSION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 24th. day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were illegal and void, and thereafter the same governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective Districts and to the authority of Congress.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the General aforesaid, shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" passed March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, made in every case hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding Generals of the Districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the list: *Provided*, that no person shall be disqualified, as a member of any board of registration, by reason of race or color.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st. day of October, 1867; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And such board shall also during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section 4 of the said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SECTION 9. That all members of said Boards of Registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SECTION 10. That no District Commander or member of the Board of registration or any of the officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SECTION 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;

Molasses and Syrup;

Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;

Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;

Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for lading, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.

Codfish, Tongues and Sounds. Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.

Pickled and smoked Salmon.

Liverpool and Table Salt.

Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.

Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.

Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits, Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.

Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.

All manner of Sances, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.

We sell strictly for CASH.

April 3—tf W. ROBERT ANDREWS, Family Grocer.

ROBERT A. JENKINS, Williamsborough, N. C. LEMUEL S. PERRY, Raleigh, N. C.

JENKINS & PERRY,

Family Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

IN THE BRICK ROW,

Four Doors North of the Post Office and nearly Opposite Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Grateful for the flattering patronage with which we have heretofore been so kindly favored, we respectfully solicit an increased share of the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. Without specially *gassing*, we deem it sufficient to say, that our stock mostly embraces such articles as are usually found in Family Groceries. Most of our goods have been recently bought in New York and Baltimore, for cash, and we hope to be able to sell them on satisfactory terms. In addition to our stock of Groceries, &c., we have a fine lot of

HATS AND READY MADE CLOTHING

and a splendid lot of Confectioneries, consisting of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, NUTS AND BRANDY PEACHES, &c.

all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

We have also a fine lot of genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, which we can implicitly recommend to "those who smoke." Please call and see us.

We will pay particular attention to all consignments of Produce and Merchandize entrusted to our care and will endeavor to sell at the best market prices. Consignments are respectfully solicited. By a prompt and close attention to business and fair dealing with all, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

April 13-211-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL 1867 ROAD. 1867

Through Freight Tariff.

NORTH AND SOUTH,

BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!

WE are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the lowest rate.

THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS.

Your Goods will be handled only once.

Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C., and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company at about one-fourth the cost.

TAKE NOTICE.

Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and no other.

FROM NEW YORK,

By the Old Dominion Steamship Co., N. L. McCready, President, Office No. 187, Greenwich Street, Corner Dey Street, Pier 37 North River, New York.

FROM BALTIMORE,

By the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, L. B. Parks Agent, foot of Union Dock, and Brandt's line of Steamers.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co.; W. B. Clyde & Co., Agents, No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, and Via. Annamessic line.

FROM BOSTON,

By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

Consign your goods to R. R. Agents, Portsmouth, Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked. C. R. ALLEN,

Dec. 5—tf Freight Agt. R & G R R.

NOTICE.

On the 15th. day of August, 1867, at the residence of the late John F. Sanders, Ex'd. in Johnston County, N. C., I will expose to public vendue, on a credit of six months, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of a fine Buggy Horse and

SOME EIGHT OR TEN FINE MULES

about one hundred head of Cattle, among which is a number of Beef Cattle and about thirty head Milch Cows; one hundred head of Hogs; Corn and Fodder; Farming Implements; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles unnecessary to mention.

WILLIS H. SAUNDERS, Adm'r.

July 18-203-tf

DANIEL PRATTS' GINS.

(50 SAWS)

We have one of those *celebrated* and *reliable* Gins in Store, which we will sell at manufacturers, prices, freight added.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 16-201-tf

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

STILL THEY COME AND GO!

NEW ARRIVALS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPply of Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received 5,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.

Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.

Just received 3,000 yds. Figured JACONETTS and LAWNS.

Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.

I have asked my friends and Customers to *come to CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.

I keep *no time worn* or *shelf rubbed* remnants. I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.

Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods,—R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

May 31-250-tf

Progress copy one week.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most

COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS

of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of

MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS, PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES, TARLETANS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.

Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell.

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

April 5-204-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

IN STORE,

50 Boxes Window Glass 8x10 and upwards.

40 Cooking Stoves.

Kerosene Oil by the barrel or retail.

J. BROWN,

For HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh, June 23-268-tf

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BRANCH OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Persons having Agricultural and Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Town Lots and all kinds of Real Estate for sale, are respectfully invited to place them in our hands for that purpose, as our facilities for bringing purchasers from Northern States and placing property prominently before the public, through our advertisements, and also through our agencies and correspondents in the North and West, are unsurpassed. WE ARE NOW WAITING FOR LANDS TO BE PLACED IN OUR HANDS FOR SALE, in order to sell to a party of substantial farmers from the North.

Our terms are as follows: Persons placing property in the hands of the Guilford Land Agency of North Carolina, will be charged FIVE per cent. commission on all amounts realized. Five dollars entrance fee must be paid when the property is placed in our hands.

Persons at a distance wishing to place property in our hands should give us an accurate description of the same. If Agricultural Lands, they should specify the soil, number of acres of cleared and timbered lands, the kind of timber, what is raised on the land, what kind of improvements are on the premises, how far from Railroad and from County-seat; whether it is well watered, &c. If MINERAL LANDS, they should state what kind of Minerals, the indications, &c., always sending a good fair specimen of the ore. It would also be advisable to send a sketch of the land to us.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency Gov. Worth, of N. C.
Hon. W. A. Graham, Hillsboro.
Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte.
Thos. Webb, Esq., Pres. N. C. R. R. Hillsboro.
Hon. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro.
Col. Thos. Ruffin, Graham.
Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia.

For terms of sale, entering Lands and all further information, address or apply to

PH. THIEM, Agent,

June 28-274-3m Raleigh, N. C.

DR. LAWRENCES,

CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

Blood and Liver Medicine,

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Recommended by distinguished Physicians, Chemists &c., &c.

June 26-271-tf

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL,

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, BOTT, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents. Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.

No's 6-154-6m

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

HAVING ATTENDED THE LARGE

Closing Auction Sales

Of the Season last Week, and procured

MANY VERY

DESIRABLE GOODS

SUITED TO THE WANTS OF THIS COMMUNITY, I AM PREPARED TO OFFER THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY!

Among the many to be found, are:

800 yards real silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 25, at 62½ cents.

1,000 yards real Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 50, for 75 cents.

1,000 yards Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $2 50, for $1 00.

Plain Black and solid Colored Grenadines, at correspondingly low prices.

These goods are just the thing for the season and much needed, as they have been very scarce and high.

2,000 yards neat, pretty Dress Goods, in all kinds of thin fabrics, worth 50 to 75 cents, for 25 to 37 cents

The best article for Travelling Dresses I ever saw, worth $1 50 for 62½ to 75 cents.

The most desirable shades of gray and drab Alpacas, at 75 cents to $1 00 per yard.

8-4 White and Black Crape Morein. Also Grenadines.

5,000 yards Black Alpacas; positively the greatest bargains ever offered in this market, at 50, 62½ 75, 87½ cts., and $1; worth in every instance double the money.

3,000 yards Black Silks, of the most approved makes, in Taffetas and Gro Grain, for 1 30, 1 45, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, and $2,50. These prices are from 50 cents to $1 00 per yard less than any similar goods have been offered in this market.

1,000 Parasols, in every style and variety, about half price—say from $1 50 to $2 50.

Also, Sea-side and Promenade Parasols, very desirable for travelling, watering places, &c.

The largest and finest assortment of Real Point Lace Goods ever offered in Petersburg, for less than half their value.

Real Point Collars!

Real Point Collars and Cuffs!

Real Point Setts!

Real Point Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs!

One real Point Applique Lace Shawl, a very valuable article worth $250.

10,000 yards of magnificent Lawns, from 20 to 50 cents, worth double the price.

The best Lawns ever offered in Petersburg for 25 cents.

1,000 yards Buff Linen Lawn, for Ladies' morning dresses; the most desirable goods in the market.

Also, 5,000 yards of Spanish Linen, Linen Coating, Linen Drills and Canvas Ducks, at 25 to 50 cents per yard, worth 50 cts., to $1.

Also, 100 pieces Canton Matting from 37½ to 65 cents per yard. Among them is the XX Imperial, the best Matting made.

It is not necessary to add more, nor to say I am selling lower than any one else. The public are the best judges of this, and I hope they will give their verdict substantially in my favor by their liberal patronage, and I will assure them I will leave no effort untried to please.

THOMAS SMITH,

No. 25 Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, VA.

June 20-266-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867.

The course of study to be pursued is thorough, the government firm and decided; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.

EXPENSES, *U. S. Currency*—For Session of 10 months:

Board, $10.00 per month, $100.00.
Tuition, College Classes, 40.00.
" English Classes, (Preparatory) 30.00.
Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about 25.00.

All indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion, will be charged only *one half* of the above rates of Tuition.

For further particulars, send for a Prospectus.

Address,

L. A. BIKLE, A. M.,
Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

June 14-262-8m

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF

SINKING WELLS,

OR

THE NEW LABOR SAVING

ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.

As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.

OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25; No. 2, $30,

WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.

We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 22, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour, and supplies about 3,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort, Morehead city, and at many other places.

This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can examine any stream of water reached, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.

Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

June 8-256-tf Newbern, N. C.

TO THE LADIES.

Another lot of T. MILES & SONS' Kid and Morocco Shoes.

ALSO, LACED AND CONGRESS LASTING SHOES.

Also, a beautiful assortment for Misses and Children.

Call and you will return to your homes, saying, "I was lucky in stoping at Cooke's and getting a pair of Miles' Shoes."

July 5-261-tf G. T. COOKE.

FOR SALE.

Another large lot of N. 47. Cut HERRINGS, in kegs and Bbls.; Family Box Herrings in kegs and Bbls.; Gross Herrings and Rock in Bbls.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

June 8-256-tf Wholesale Grocers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLUE AND GOLD POETS:

GOLDSMITH, WORDSWORTH, HOOD, COWPER, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, OSSIAN, HALLECK, SCOTT, MOORE, MCCAULEY, MISS MULOCH, WILLIS, PARTON, BURNS, MEREDITH, MORRIS, MILTON, BYRON, HEMANS, COLERIDGE.

All just received at our new Store, next to Tuckers' new Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

May 29-249-tf

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. Co., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C. May 6th 1867.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON R. & G. R. R.

ON and after May 7th, 1867, trains will run on R. & G. R. R. as follows: Daily

Mail trains leave Raleigh	9.30 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	3.30 P. M.
Mail trains leave Weldon	10.30 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh	3.30 P. M.
Freight train arrives at Raleigh	4.30 P. M.
" " leaves "	6.30 A. M.

The mail trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South as quick as any other route.

W. G. LEWIS, Gen. Supt.

May 6-220-tf

Progress and Standard copy till forbid

DR. WM. LITTLE,

HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF MEDIcine in Raleigh and its vicinity.

OFFICE, at Col. Geo. Little's.

Raleigh, July 3-278-1m

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE

Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.

1506 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Richmond, Va.

Oct 13-1y

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JUNE 1867:

WHITE SULPHUR, GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th. July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, via stages.

HOT SPRINGS, HEALING SPRINGS, and BATH ALUM SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.

Route via Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS, (FORMERLY STRIBLING'S.)

Route via Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.

Route via Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS, BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.

Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS

of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.

May 30-250-4m

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

NEW ORLEANS.

PROPRIETORS:

WM. A. HURD ..... Of New Orleans.
W. F. CORKERY, Spotswood Hotel, Richmond.

TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD OFFICES IN ROTUNDA OF HOTEL.

July 4-260-3m

SOUTHAMPTON BRANDY!

FINE OLD RYE WHISKEY!!

I have in Store a few Barrels of Fine WHISKEY and old Apple BRANDY, above Proof, which I will sell in quantities exceeding one gallon.

DOUGLAS BELL,

July 15-270-tf Market Square.

COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS.

This Commission will be open for the reception of Claims, until the 22nd. inst.—after which date their labors will be confined to the special adjustment of the claims that will have been at that time presented.

JAS. C. HARPER, Ch'n.

July 11-267-td

Progress, Standard and Register copy til day.

BRASS PAD LOCKS, FOR DOG COLLARS.

J. BROWN,

June 29-271-tf With HART & LEWIS.

GRAIN CRADLES.

Another supply of Sinclairs 6 Finger Grain Cradles received and for sale at manufacturers prices.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

June 19-263-tf Agent.

BELMONT SCHOOL,

Granville County, N. C.

The FALL SESSION of 1867 begins July 11th.

Boys arriving at Henderson, N. C. at the proper time, will find prompt conveyance.

For Circulars, address,

B. H. GRAVES,

June 28-273-2wdaswlm Oxford, N. C.

100 REAMS BEST WRAPPING PAPER
100 lbs. " " Twine.
to be sold cheap.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

July 16-201-tf

Standard and Progress copy.

TO MILLERS.

I need a Practical Miller at once, and will pay a liberal price for one that can combine the business of a Manufacturing Mill.

Early application is desired.

Apply to me at Bidgeway, N. C., Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

July 11-267-eod1w W. F. COLLINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

STRANGERS VISITING RALEIGH ARE VERY politely invited to call at

WATSON'S GALLERY OF ART, AND EXAMINE THE MANY BEAUTIFUL

PAINTINGS, OIL PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS &c.

On exhibition at this establishment.

Photographs executed in the finest styles of the art.

Particular attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes &c.,

J. W. WATSON.

Raleigh, June 4-253-tf

J. T. MORRISS & BRO.,

127 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

W. H. MORRIS & CO.,

18 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

Raleigh, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers AND Manufacturers of all Kinds of Furniture,

—ALSO—

Dealers in Paper Hangings, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Enameled Cloth and Floor Matting.

Call and examine our stock. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

April 15-219-3m*

TO TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally pure flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,	Tonka Beans,
" Bergamot,	Gum Styrax,
" Cinnamon,	Mace,
" Citronella,	Nutmegs,
" Cloves,	Angelica Root,
" Geranium,	Orriss "
" Lemon,	Snake "
" Mirbane,	Valerian "
" Nutmegs,	Aniseed "
" Sassafras,	Cardamon Seed,
" Wintergreen,	Coriander "
Allspice,	Fennel,
Cinnamon Bark,	Gum Arabic,
Cloves,	Olive Oil, &c.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell very low.

JORDAN & CARR,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

May 27-247-tf Petersburg, Va.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

mar 2-175-tf

ATTENTION PHYSICIANS.

A Physician, enjoying a good practice in a thriving Village of 1500 inhabitants, on the Central N. C. R. R., is desirous of selling his house and lot, together with his good will, to some reliable and intelligent Physician, as he desires to go into other business.

For particulars, apply at

June 28-273-1m THIS OFFICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the County Court of Washington County, May Term 1867, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday, 20th. August, 1867, at the Court House door in the town of Plymouth, the undivided interest of Joseph B. Roulhac, deceased, (which is the one half) in the Swamp known as the "ROULHAC'S SWAMP" in Washington County—lying on the Turnpike and adjoining the lands of S. H. McRae, Hardy Everett, and others,—containing, by survey,

FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN ACRES.

Said Swamp has a considerable quantity of Cypress Timber, has a fertile soil and presents every advantage, with sufficient draining, for one of the finest farms in the country.

TERMS: A credit of Six, Twelve and Eighteen months, with Two Hundred Dollars cash to pay costs and charges.

JOSHUA S. SWIFT,

Administrator, &c.

Plymouth, N. C. July 5-261-dawtw*

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Piles, Dropsies, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. F. Malletti, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by R. B. SAUNDERS, Manufacturing Chemist, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Feb 1-150-tf

For sale in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE

AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally. For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact whenever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.

Dr. Johnston B. Jones, one of the most scientific and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

Prepared and sold by R. B. SAUNDERS, Manufacturing Chemist, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Feb 1-150-tf

For sale in Raleigh by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Sentinel is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month	$1,00
For two months	2,00
Three months	2,50
Six months	5,00
One year	10 00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5,00
" " six months	2,50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3 00
" " six months	1,50

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!

Gen. Sickles will no doubt, in a short time, issue his order for Registration, and will specify, we trust definitely, so as to be fully understood by every one, who are entitled to *register* and *vote*. So soon as the day arrives for the registration, we beg and implore every man, thus entitled, to go and *register*. Let nothing but severe sickness, or disqualification under the law, prevent you from registering.

THE RAILROADS.

When a body of men unite in an association to build a Railroad, or in any other money-making enterprise, and ask the Legislature for a charter, with certain franchises, privileges and monopolies, it seems to be generally understood that the Legislature grants the charter with two distinct ideas: First, that the public good is to be promoted by it, and is not to be sacrificed to the personal benefit of the stockholders or to partizan ends; and, secondly, that the terms should be so favorable, that in promoting the public good, the pecuniary interests of the stockholders should not be overlooked or compromised. When the State becomes a joint-stockholder, it is understood that its interests are identical only with the other stockholders, and that she cannot use her influence in any way to their detriment.

Holding these views, we, twelve months ago, urged that the policy of a State, in regard to her Railroads and other works of improvement, was bad and prejudicial to the interests of all parties, whenever she claimed, as a consideration for the aid rendered, the right to control the general and specific management of the Roads by agents of her own appointment. In consideration of the franchises and exclusive privileges granted to any Company, and the aid rendered in subscription or otherwise, we would always give the State a power of supervision and investigation into the affairs of the Corporation, but the general and specific management of the Company should be committed to those individual stockholders, whose interests and intelligence authorize the expectation that all the interests of the Company, and of the public, will be well guarded and cared for. Hence we intimated that the course of other States, in refusing to claim the right to control the management of the Roads and other works, in which the State was interested with individuals, was wiser and had been more successful than ours.

We based this conclusion, upon two well established facts: First, that individual and personal interest, in building and managing any enterprise, had always cost less and was more economical than when committed to the control and conduct of the State. The purse of the State, because owned by the whole people, has always been understood to be more easy of access and more lavish, than the purse of individuals or of a close corporation. Secondly, that all State management, however cautiously, wisely and economically administered, was always liable to the charge of extravagance or partizanship. For these reasons, and to further the reduction of the State debt and thereby improve its credit, we have sustained the action of the State Convention, in directing the sale of the State's interest in the Rail Roads, which, though liable to objection, nevertheless, to our mind, promised the greater good to the people of the State.

These remarks, perhaps, are in place now, in view of complaints which have been made against the Board of Internal Improvement and Gov. Worth, touching the State management of the Railroads.—This has been an annual complaint, we believe, ever since the Railroads have been built. If people will consider, they will see that these complaints are unavoidable, and that they will necessarily exist, whether well or ill-founded, so long as the State claims the right to have any direct controlling influence over the Railroads, in which she is pecuniarily interested. Gentlemen, with the purest intentions and best motives, will differ in opinion about men and measures, even though there may be a general unity of sentiment on general politics. But nothing hurts so much, as a difference of opinion in regard to friends, personal or political, especially where pecuniary interests are involved. But why attribute bad motives to any one, when it is so easy to account for its occurrence in so many other ways? Errors in judgment all men are liable to, and there are controlling reasons which frequently influence the actions of men, in public office, which the public cannot understand.

In the administration of public affairs in North Carolina, we have always contended, that, in those matters where every class of persons and parties were equally interested, partizan predilections should never influence our public action. Hence, old party differences have never influenced our action an iota, where the *individuals were all right now*; and we have as cordially and as sincerely recommended and urged the appointment of those who formerly differed with us, all things being equal, as of those with whom we have been in political accord the best portion of our lives. With us the past has been truly and fully forgotten, and our only test has been, "is the man *right* now; is he capable and honest?" These are our only conditions for all men, to secure our confidence and support. Hence, while we have not approved, in either the present or the past, all that has been done in making appointments, yet we have not felt called upon to express our dissent, from mere *pique* or disappointment, and charge the authors with bad motives, when we have had, in so many instances, the proof of their high integrity and anxiety always to do justice to all.—Moreover, is it not unjust and unfair to charge improper motives and incompetency to appointees, until they have had a chance to prove whether they are competent or not? We think so. In these remarks we have not intended any personal reference to any individual, but only to the general subject of Railroad management in the State.

ANOTHER RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. Stevens has introduced another reconstruction bill into the House, which has been referred to the Reconstruction Committee, which materially differs from the acts already passed. The main features of this bill are, the declaring null and void all governments now in existence in the "rebel" territory, claiming for Congress the sole control of said territory, reducing the present military authority to a police department, and conferring the entire government upon three civil Commissioners in each District, who are subject to Congress alone.

We presume that this is designed as an intimation to the country of what may be expected in future. His object is somewhat similar to that embodied in his confiscation scheme. The bill is sent out to feel the pulse of the North, and we judge is not designed to be pressed at an early day. It is another chapter in the covert designs of Mr. Stevens, and those who act with him, to subjugate the entire country to the control of Congress alone, as the representative of the Radical party.

We have never believed that it was the design of Mr. Stevens, and those who support his views, under any circumstances, to restore the Southern States. Having, by persistent effort and by piece meal, secured the acquiescence of the North in the doctrine, that to Congress alone belongs the entire question of reconstruction, ignoring the Constitution altogether, his purpose is to keep the Southern States out forever; and it requires but little foresight to see, that this last bill of his is an entering-wedge to this result, viz: the destruction of the States.

Every effort will be made to secure the election of a President, who is in full accord with his purpose; then his way will be open to bring all the other States, by degrees, under any plausible or possible excuse, into the same condition, entirely subjugated to Congress and controlled by it.—Should Gen. Grant be elected, which we anticipate at present, if he does not yield to the demands of the Stevens faction, an attempt will be made, provided the Stevens cabal retains its influence in the Congress, to *impeach* him. If Gen. Grant be the man we take him to be, and retains his hold upon the confidence of the army and the country, he will feel compelled to resort to a *coup d' etat*, to save the country from the anarchy which will prevail, under the management of an irresponsible Congress, claiming *absolute* powers, which for a time will necessarily bring the whole country under a military despotism and in process of time under a monarchy.

This prediction may sound strangely, yet we venture it, as the result of our investigations into the purposes of Mr. Stevens and his faction. It is only to be defeated by the utter annihilation of the Stevens party.

SWAMP LANDS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We make our acknowledgments to the Literary Board, for a copy of a pamphlet, recently issued under its auspices, setting forth, for the benefit of emigrants and capitalists, some interesting information in connection with the Swamp Lands of North Carolina. The pamphlet contains 31 pages, and is gotten up in neat style by W. E. Pell, State Printer.

The Board of Literature, it is well known, holds these lands, in trust, for the benefit of Common Schools, and its object is to make such representations of their value as will attract the attention of purchasers,—in the hope of reviving, through their sale, the prostrated Common School system. With this view, this pamphlet will be extensively circulated throughout this country and Europe. It embodies such an array of striking facts as cannot fail to excite the notice of emigrants and capitalists, we should think. If any considerable body of these lands can be disposed of, it will have the double advantage of promoting the education of the masses and bringing to our State money and immigration.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the cost of reconstruction, says:

"We have seen an estimate which appears rather below than above the mark, according to which the sum is put down at $15,000,000 per annum—rather an expensive way of bringing into the Union States confessedly anxious to resume their positions, and not only to pay the cost of their own government, but to bear a proportionate share of the public burdens."

We think that, in this estimate, there must be included many expenses not immediately connected with reconstruction proper. Gen. Sickles' estimate is only $500,000 for his District, which approximates the probable expense, leaving out those expenses which are properly provided for by the War Department and Freedmen's Bureau.

An important treaty is said to be in progress between the United States and Great Britain, looking to the settlement of all differences between the two countries, by ceding to the United States the British provinces which lie between the U. S. and the possessions recently acquired by us by treaty from Russia.

The fall of Vera Cruz has been officially communicated to the State Department. It is in the possession of the Liberals.

Hon. Montgomery Blair will address the people, by invitation, "on the situation," at the Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., on to-day, the 20th. inst.

The Cotton crop of Louisiana has been greatly injured by the late rains, and it is feared that the appearance of the army worm will partially or wholly destroy it.

STATE ITEMS.

——A destructive fire occurred in Tarboro, on Tuesday night last, by which one of the most closely built business squares of that beautiful town was destroyed. It is estimated that the loss will reach $100,000.

—— The "Cape Fear Guano Company" has been organized. The following gentlemen have been elected Directors, viz: J. Eli Gregg, of South Carolina; R. R. Bridgers, President Wilmington & Weldon Railroad; W. A. Wright, of Wilmington, N. C.; G. W. Griffin, of Baltimore, Md.; Ed. Kidder, of Wilmington, N. C.; W. J. Hawkins, President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; W. Evans, of South Carolina; Jesse H. Powell, of Edgecombe County, N. C.—Hon. R. R. Bridgers was subsequently elected, by the Board, President, Edward Kidder, Vice-President, and Donald McRae, Secretary and Treasurer.

—— E. A. Robbins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, orders the Collector for the 2nd. District of this State, at Wilmington, to suspend the collection of the tax imposed upon retail dealers of liquor, wherever they have been compelled to discontinue their business by the recent order of Gen. Sickles, until further instructions are given concerning the same.

—— Col. Fremont, Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and Hon. Josiah Turner, President of the N. C. Railroad, had a conference in Goldsboro', on Thursday, for the purpose of arranging a tariff of through freights.

—— We learn from the Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, that Charles Sturgiss, a native of Connecticut, who is supposed to be the leader of the gang of murderers and robbers, who have infested that section of country for some months, was arrested on Thursday morning on the Trent road, while trying to make his way out of the city, by a Mr. Kinsey and two negroes.

—— The DeKalb (Miss.) *Flag* contains the obituary of Richard Odin, who died near Kemper Springs, Miss., on the 26th. day of April, at the age of 112 years. He was born in August, 1755, in the State of North Carolina, married at the age of 19 and moved to South Alabama, and lived there until he was 90 years old. At the age of 91 he was converted and joined the Methodist Church. It does not appear that he accumulated much property. His wife survives, and is 107 years old. His descendants, including children, grand, and great grand children, are supposed to number 75.

—— Luke Blackmer, Esq., of Salisbury, addressed a large number of the citizens of Rowan, at Gheen's Bridge, on yesterday.—The *The Old North State* says that he urged all men, not disfranchised by the act of Congress, to register themselves as voters.—He further advised in favor of voting for the call of the Convention, and the election of men to represent us in it who would stand up squarely against the proscriptive policy of the Radicals. He made a very fine impression.

—— We are indebted to Levi M. Scott, Esq., Grand Master I. O. O. F., in this State, for a copy of his report to the R. W. Grand Lodge, at its late session. There are now twenty Lodges at work in the State,—some of them being in a flourishing condition,—and the Grand Master expresses the hope "that the work of resuscitation which has begun so favorably may continue until all delinquent Lodges are again brought into the communion, and Odd-Fellowship is restored to its former high position in point of numbers, influence and usefulness."

—— The Salisbury *Old North State*, speaking of "Dixie Cookery," by Mrs. V. C. Barringer, of Concord, says that "a lady-friend, in every way competent to judge, pronounces many of her receipts excellent."

—— The same paper, referring to its recent notice of a *gap* in the Public Laws, says:

"The copy seen by us was furnished by a legal friend, who has himself since taken the trouble to examine other copies, and he finds no error except in the particular one to which we referred, showing conclusively that it was an exceptional copy. The copy referred to by us was well printed, and nothing was wanting to make it perfect except the chapters which were accidentally omitted."

——The Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, speaking of the new labor-saving Pump, says:

"We have made enquiries, regarding the practical working and success of the Patent Economical Labor Saving Pump and Well, recently introduced by Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., of our City, and find that a large number have been put down, and are in successful operation in this City and neighborhood; also in Lenoir, Onslow, Carteret, Pitt, Beaufort, and other Counties.—In some instances, Marl Beds have been penetrated, and clear gushing streams of water have been found."

At a late caucus in Washington, renewed efforts were determined upon to raise funds to enable the Republican Central Committee to radicalize the South.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report to Congress, dated July 12, says:

"Peace with the Indians can be had without war, at a cost of less than two days' expenses of the existing war, ($250,000) and in less than one hundred days. This can be done by retracing our wrong steps and by doing right. Pay the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes and the hostile Sioux for the trespasses we have committed on their recognized rights, and negotiate with them for the right of way and military posts on their lands. This is but doing them justice, and makes them our friends at once, and renders travel safe through their country."

Governor Morton gives an enthusiastic account of the Hot Springs of Arkansas where he has gone for medical treatment. He says the water, with the addition of a little salt, pepper and butter, makes very good soup.

Several months ago seven daily papers were published in Richmond. Now there are but *three*.

Newark, Mo., was to have an oration on the Fourth, but unfortunately the committee got into a fight with the orator and killed him.

Colonel Charles S. Venable, who was on General Lee's staff, has accepted a Professorship in the University of Virginia.

From the Wilmington *Journal*.

THE STATE DEBT.

A correspondent of the Raleigh *Standard*, writing from Petersburg, who has been two years in Europe, inquires of that paper to know why it is that Virginia and Tennessee are paying their coupons regularly, while North Carolina pays nothing, and desires to know what the prospect is. To which that paper replies as follows:

"We regret we cannot satisfactorily answer our correspondent. Our rulers in this State are faithful followers of the principles of the Southern Confederacy. They promise big things, but do nothing useful or patriotic. They are taxing our people enormously, but we hear of no arrangements to pay even the interest on the old Bonds."

"It seems to us that a more wilful, not to say dishonest, misrepresentation of facts in regard to the payment of interest on the State debt could not be conceived of than that contained in the above lines. It says, in fact, that Governor Worth and those who elected him, while rich in promises, are opposed to the payment of the interest upon the debt, and the party which the *Standard* represents is in favor of it, but being powerless cannot effect anything in the matter. "We hear of no arrangements to pay *even* the interest on the Bonds"—indeed! If the editor of the *Standard* is now so jealous of the honor of North Carolina in this regard, why did he not aid those gentlemen who endeavored, with the assistance of the State Treasurer, to provide means to meet this payment, instead of attempting to bolster up the ridiculous effort of Hon. G. W. Logan, and the ignorant calculations of Senator Harris, of Rutherford, to cripple the income of the Treasury so that the ordinary expenses of the State could not be met?

The bonds are held, as a general thing, beyond the limits of the State, and principally at the North, and the zeal of this conveys to do something to atone for his great sins, out-runs his discretion. It is popular at the North to talk of paying the interest on the old bonds, but not quite so much so in the State, and the *Standard*, and its followers in the last Legislature, were opposed to it, as was manifested on numerous occasions.

Col. Cowan, one of the Commoners from New Hanover, introduced a bill providing for the payment of the interest upon the debt of the State, and subsequently, as a member of the Committee on Finance, to which it was referred, submitted an able report in its favor. When it came before the House for consideration, the effort of this gentleman was regarded on all hands as the speech of the session. In this discussion, Colonel Cowan was ably sustained by Captain Davis, the member from Franklin, and Mr. Patton, of Buncombe, and of the large minority who voted against postponing indefinitely this bill, the test vote, we find the names of Colonel Kenan, Majors McClammy and Allen, Dr. Baker, and other gentlemen who are regarded by such "loyal" authority as the *Standard*, as peculiarly rebellious and disloyal, while such paragons of loyalty as Logan, Blair, Jenkins, Scoggins and Blythe, voted to defeat the purposes of the bill. In fact, *not a single member of that party* recorded his name in its support.

Later in the session, Governor Clark introduced practically the same bill in the Senate, and advocated it with earnestness and ability, and out of the sixteen Senators of the forty present, who voted against the indefinite postponement, are such prominent "rebels" as Gov. Clark, Colonels Hall, Avery and Love, and such "disloyalists" as Messrs. Wilson, Speed, Outlaw, McRae, Berry, McLean and Covington, while such "loyalists" as Harris, of Rutherford, Jones and Richardson, voted in favor of this disposition of the bill, as did *every other Senator* over whom Governor Holden possessed the least influence.

In both Houses the majority against the bill could have been overcome by the cordial support of the *Standard* and its party. It came before the Legislature endorsed by the Finance Committee; it was said to have the approval of Gov. Worth and Treasurer Battle; it received in both bodies the aid of the very best "rebel" talent and the most earnest "rebel" support, yet *not one* "unmistakably loyal man" in that whole Legislature could be found to come to its aid; and still, their organ now has the effrontery to regret it cannot satisfactorily answer its correspondent as to the causes of the failure.

If the State is able to meet the interest on its debt, it should do so, and the *Standard* should have advised to that course when the bills were pending. If our people are too impoverished at present to pay the amount of taxes necessary to make this payment, as the majority of the Legislature believed, and in which opinion, we think, the *Standard* concurred, then why seek still further to injure the credit of the State, by intimating that the failure to do so is the wanton negligence of our rulers? So far as we know, there has been no promise to pay this interest, but there was a manful attempt to do so by Colonel Cowan, Governor Clark, Senator Berry and their "disloyal" friends, in which they received no aid from the *Standard* nor the support of a *single* vote of any of its friends.

When men are determined upon a shameless course of misrepresentation to accomplish certain ends, for "party purposes," it is useless to read them moral lessons or give good advice. To expose their falsehoods, and hold them up to public scorn, is the only way honorable men can meet their attacks. We certainly have the utmost contempt for those who lose no opportunity to injure their State to promote the interest of their party. It is an evil bird, indeed, which defiles its own nest.

The Nashville *Banner* has it from the most undoubted authority that General George H. Thomas expresses himself in strong disapprobation of the entire militia system set on foot by Brownlow, as tending to foment discord, beget strife and needless bloodshed, and keep the country in constant turmoil and excitement.

Rev. John Beckwith, lately elected Bishop of Georgia, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, at the commencement held on the 11th of July.

Sheridan for President.—Some of the Black Republican papers having proposed General Phil. Sheridan as a candidate for President, the Lynchburg *Republican* suggests that they ought to put "Old Jube" behind him, to make him run well.

Dan Rice, the other evening, in his circus, said that he was not going to defile the fair record of thirty-seven years as a respectable showman, by becoming a member of Congress.

A close observer of newspapers says there is a marked difference in the owner's description of a horse for sale, and that of the same quadruped stolen. The animal's defects are apt to be set forth rather strongly in the last case.

The *Intelligencer* contradicts the statement of the *Chronicle* that United States war steamers are to be sent to the mouth of the Rio Grande to watch the Austrian fleet expected in Mexican waters to demand the body of Maximilian.

General Sherman reports that fifty Indians will checkmate 3,000 soldiers. It will, therefore, require an immense army, at a great cost, to carry on the war with them.

The New York *World*, alluding to Senator Sumner's declaration that the "rebel" States have not lost their character as "States," puts the case thus forcibly:

"The State suicide doctrine being thus publicly renounced by its author and chief apostle, and all parties at last agreeing that none of the States have lost their Statehood, the question necessarily comes up, "What constitutes a State?" and what are the rights and immunities that appertain to Statehood? A State, in our political system, surely differs from what we call a Territory; but Congress is asserting and exercising over the Southern States a jurisdiction as complete and exclusive as it has ever exercised over any Territory. It being at last admitted that the Southern States are not Territories but States, the apologists of Congress are bound to show in what the distinction consists. It would puzzle them to tell; but if they were to return the question upon us, and ask us to point out the distinction, we should feel no difficulty at all. We should go directly to the Constitution for the answer, and find it written there in broad, unmistakable lines. As soon as any community ceases to be a Territory and becomes a State, it has an indefeasible right to two Senators; to at least one Representative, and as many more as corresponds to its population; to its proportional share of Presidential Electors, and to the independent management and control of its strictly internal and domestic affairs. But the Southern communities are stripped of every right by which a State is distinguished from a Territory. What then do the late advocates of the "state suicide" theory mean, when they pretend to have given up their doctrine? They are forced to admit Statehood, as the only means of evading the obligation to pay the Southern debts.—

What, then, *is* Statehood? Where, but to the Constitution, shall we go to find out? But if the rebel communities remain States in the sense of the Constitution, all the Reconstruction acts are gross usurpation and oppression. It will not do to admit those communities are States in one breath, and straightway deny it in the next. Their State existence has either been destroyed or it remains. If it has been destroyed, it is incontestable that the general government succeeds to their liabilities, and is bound to pay their debts. If it remains, it is impossible to justify the recent legislation.

We therefore consider the President's message as a very adroit specimen of the kind of argument called a dilemma. By one or the other of its horns, Congress must be sadly gored."

Two Girls Murder their Step-Mother in Tennessee.—The Kingston *East Tennessean* gives the following particulars of a horrible affair which occurred in the sixth civil district of Roane county, Tenn., known as the Paint Rock district:

It appears that a Mrs. Hicks and her two step-daughters, named respectively Mary and Kezia, had for some time lived unpleasantly together, when the two daughters determined to put her out of the way. Accordingly, with murderous intent, they forcibly conveyed their unfortunate victim to the smoke-house near by, and commenced a series of tortures that even the veriest savage would have shrunk back and grown hideous at, such was the enormity of their barbarity and wickedness. They first attempted to strangle their victim to death, but failing in that they bethought themselves of a more refined as well as expeditious mode of accomplishing their object, which was to pour melted lead into the ear of their helpless victim; and then, to make assurance doubly sure, these daughters struck the prostrate and dying women several blows on the head with an axe. Supposing the old lady dead or dying, they left their mother weltering in her blood, and went to church. Some of the neighbors soon after coming in, found Mrs. Hicks, administered restoratives and revived her sufficiently to relate the above detailed facts. We learn that Mrs. Hicks has since died of her injuries, and that the murderers are still at large, having secreted themselves so as to prevent the officers of the law from arresting them.

Political Affairs in Iowa.—Hon. Charles Mason, a gentleman well known in this city and throughout the country, has been recently nominated as the Democratic and Conservative candidate for Governor of Iowa. He is at present in this city, but will return to his home in a few days. He expresses full confidence in the success of the opposition to the Destructives at the coming election, assuring us that great and important changes have already taken place throughout the great Northwest.—*National Intelligencer.*

Death of Bishop Scott.—The Rev. Thomas Fielding Scott, the Episcopal Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territories, died in New York on Sunday after a brief illness. He fell a victim to Panama fever, which he contracted while *en route* from California to New York. The deceased was formerly a Presbyterian minister, but joined the Episcopal Church, and was consecrated prelate of Oregon and Washington Territories by Bishop Elliot, of Georgia.

Every man in and out of Congress knows that when the Southern States were invaded, farm houses, hamlets, barns and agricultural implements were ruthlessly destroyed and the country ravaged as Tilly ravaged the Palatinate, and that the South was precluded from raising or transporting the provisions which she is accused of having wantonly withheld from the prisoners left upon her hands by the cold-blooded policy of Stanton.

The New York *Tribune* says one great cause of corruption and divorces is the repulsiveness and exhausting labors connected with house-keeping, which it would remedy by a co-operative system, a few families clubbing together and employing a baker, using a steam engine, washing machine, sewing machine, etc.

The climate of Brazil is said to be very unhealthy for foreigners. The Rio correspondent of the *Herald* says the emigration agents misrepresent the country in every respect, and encourage emigration in every possible manner, regardless of the consequences, they being paid a percentage on the number of emigrants obtained.

Hard Skull.—A negro was shot by another in Campbell county the other day with a shot-gun. The entire load hit Fred. fair and square in the forehead—none of the shot, however, penetrating farther than the skull, against which they were flattened like a pancake.

Rio Grande papers say Escobedo is going to make the tour of the United States and Europe. Let not the monster's foot pollute the soil of Louisiana. His presence here would cause a fire in the blood of age as well as of youth, that he certainly would not care to encounter.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The *Church Journal*, a prominent and influential paper in the Episcopal Church, advises against the marriage of the clergy, and says the celibacy of the ministers in the Catholic Church is one of the practical advantages it has over the Episcopal Church.

The New York *Herald* states that business in that city has come almost to a standstill, and stagnation of trade is the general complaint.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS!
In Philadelphia Made COOKING STOVES.
For sale, low, by
J. BROWN,
July 20-295-tf With Hart & Lewis.

JUST ARRIVED.
20 Sacks Flour made out of new Wheat.
For sale by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
July 20-296-tf

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.
3 Hhds. Cuba Molasses.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
July 20-296-tf

TO ADVERTISERS.
HAVING secured the publication of of Turner's N. C. Almanac, for 1868, from W. S. Mason, Administrator, (which will be issued next month,) merchants, and others, desiring to advertise in its pages, are requested to address me at once.
Price per page, $40; per half page, $25; per quarter, $10.
Turner's Almanac has a circulation co-extensive with the limits of North Carolina. A book of constant reference, it is purchased by every class of our people.
July 20-295-1t J. W. HOLDEN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, July 19th, 1867.
BY DIRECTION of His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State notice is hereby given that Thomas Atkinson, R. S. Mason, J. Bryton Smith, J. Blount Cheshire, Albert Sneeds, E. M. Forbes, Rich'd H. Smith, A. J. Dehossett, John Wilkes, W. R. Cox and Kemp P. Battle, of the State aforesaid, having made application to be created a body corporate, under the name of the "St. Augustine Normal School and Collegiate Institute," for the purpose of educating teachers for the colored people of the State of North Carolina and elsewhere in the United States; and having, in all respects, complied with the statute in such case made and provided, have this day been created a body corporate, under the name aforesaid, by Letters Patent, signed by His Excellency, the said Jonathan Worth, Governor of said State, and attested by the Great Seal of the State, a copy of all which has been recorded in the office of the Secretary of State; Contemplated that said Corporation shall exist only for the term of thirty years from the date of said Letters Patent.
July 20-295-1t* WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Secretary.

ST. CLEMENT'S HALL.
A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ELLICOTTS MILLS, Md.,
(NEAR BALTIMORE.)
THIS SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED FOR the purpose of enabling Southern Boys, at a comparatively moderate cost, to enjoy all the advantages that are afforded in the best and most expensive Northern Schools.
It has been, already, eminently successful.—The Hall is a large and beautiful edifice. The Household is under the immediate charge of the Rector and his wife. The pupils are all received as members of the family; strict attention is given to their health, personal habits and to the cultivation of courteous manners, while every care is taken to unite the comforts of a home, with the strict discipline of a School. In these respects, this Institution claims to have no superior in the country.
The Teachers are all gentlemen of fine classical attainments, and the instruction is of the most thorough kind.
Circulars, containing full particulars, with references and list of pupils, will be sent to any address.
Rev. J. AVERY SHEPHERD, A. M., Rector.
Refer to Bishop Atkinson, and the Clergy of N. C.; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee; Bishop Wilmer, of Ala; Bishop Wilmer, of La; Gen'l Joe. E. Johnston; Gen'l Wade Hampton, S. C.
July 20-295-3m

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
NEWBERN, N. C.
AGENTS FOR
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER Scales, Evans and Watson's Fire and Burglar proof Safes, Marble Monuments and Tombstones, Carey's Sugar and Syrup Evaporators, Carey's improved Sorghum Mills, Sulky Plows, Cider Mills, &c., &c.
mar 29-198-1t

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!
AT COST!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!!!
IN consequence of the daily decline of Goods, I have resolved to offer to the Public,
AT COST,
all of my fine and well selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
of *every description*
PRINTS,
of the newest patterns,
SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
of the most celebrated brands,
HATS and BONNETS,
of the latest styles,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.,
in great variety.
Silk Sacques and Mantles.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, &c. &c.
Together with a full and complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SHOES,
of the best make,
TRUNKS and VALISES,
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Remember this is no humbug, as the above Goods will be sold
AT COST,
For thirty days only;
And you will not have another chance very soon to buy your goods so cheap.
Come one and all, and look at the prices for yourself.
M. ROSENBAUM'S.
Raleigh, July 2-277-tf

MIDWAY SCHOOL,
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.
The Third Session of this School will begin on the First Wednesday of September next, and end on the last Wednesday of June 1868, consisting of two terms of five months each.
The Course of study is designed to prepare boys for the University of Virginia, or any other College, or for the practical business of life.
Terms: For Board and Tuition, $150 per term, *Payable in Advance*. Music and Drawing at Professor's charges. Washing, Fuel and Lights at actual cost. Each Pupil furnishes his own towels.
For Circulars and other particulars address,
WILSON C. N. CARR, Charlottesville, Va.
JOSEPH PACKARD, Jr., Theo. Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va., Principals.
References: The Faculty of the University of Va.
July 17-292-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
HAS NO STOCK CAPITAL; THE FIFTEEN Million Dollars, assets, all belong to and are under the control of, its Policy holders, which now exceed 44,000, and notwithstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, and over 1,020,000 dollars to widows and orphans, there is now a surplus of over
6,000,000 DOLLARS.
This Company's Notes cannot be *assessed*, (nor even deducted from the Policy, as in a Stock Company, in case of death,) except on the limited endowment plan, but are canceled by anticipated dividends.
All policies non-forfeitable by their terms.
No extra charge made on policy holders, except only where the risk is extra hazardous.
The undersigned will take pleasure in explaining and proving any of his statements.
☞ All persons contemplating Life Insurance are requested, and will find it to their interest, to contrast other Companies, represented in this State, with the Conn. Mutual, as published in the Reports of the Insurance Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts.
SAMUEL D. WAIT,
General Agent for N. C.
Office with P. F. Pescud, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.
July 18-293-3m

FAMILY GROCERS.
NOTICE!!!
My Store having been repaired, and my new Stock having arrived, I am again prepared to furnish my customers
"CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES."
I invite attention to the following carefully selected articles:
Prime Southampton Bacon,
No. 1 Refined Lard, (25 lb. Kegs,)
Family Flour,
Rolled Meal,
Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffees,
Fine old Teas,
Sugars of all grades,
Molasses and Syrup,
Family Roe Herring,
Rice, Salt,
Soap, Starch, &c.
All of which I will sell at lowest market price.
DOUGLAS BELL,
July 13-289-tf Market Square.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO!
We have just received a very choice article of
Extra Sun Cured Chewing Tobacco,
Superior to that announced a week ago. Try it by all means.
JENKINS & PERRY.
July 2-277-tf

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!
Another lot PRIME CORN, just received, which will be sold at lowest market price, by
DOUGLAS BELL,
July 9-285-tf Market Square.

HOES! WEEDING HOES! HILLING HOES!
Twelve Dozen "Elwell's" WEEDING AND HILLING HOES, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, for sale at reduced price, by
DOUGLAS BELL,
July 9-285-tf Market Square.

MISCELLANEOUS.
JOS. F. HELLEN. EUG. M. WILLIAMS.
HELLEN & WILLIAMS,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
COURT HOUSE BUILDING,
NEWBERN, N. C.
July 19-294-6m

MISSES' HEELED KID SLIPPERS,
WITH ROSETTES,
Sizes 11 to 1,—at 75c per pair
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
July 19-294-1f

LADIES' SEWED MORROCO BOOTEES, $1.25 to $1.50.
ALSO,
A large stock of Shoes, which we are closing out at greatly *reduced prices*.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
July 19-294-tf

WM LAMB,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, Va.
FOR the sale of Cotton, Tobacco—Logs, Strips, Smoking and Leaf—Wheat, Flour, Corn, Dried Fruit, and all other country products,
In the Markets of
NORFOLK, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Also Agents for Norfolk & Liverpool Steamers.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
We have associated with us C. E. Dunn, of North Carolina, who will call on his friends and acquaintances in Central and Western Carolina, and will be pleased to give all desired information by addressing him, care of B. P. Williamson & Co., Raleigh, N. C.
July 19-294-2m

LIME.
An excellent quality of Lime, suitable for fertilizing purposes can be had at Salisbury at $14.00 per long Ton, or $12.00 at Catawba Station.
Apply to
POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Catawba Station, N. C.
June 26-271-6m

WARM SPRINGS,
MADISON COUNTY, N. C.
THIS pleasant Summer Resort has been newly refitted, and is now open for visitors.
Board, per Month $50 00
" " Week 15 00
" " Day 3 00
July 17-292-2w

FOR SALE.
The Subscriber has for sale a fine yoke of OXEN, and CART. Also, two or three good Milk Cows, that he will sell on moderate terms.
W. GASTON BANKS.
Clayton, N. C. July 12-288-2w

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND,
SESSION OF 1867.
The next Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the first day of October, 1867, and continue until the 1st. of March, making a term of five months.
D. H. Tucker, M. D. Prof. of the Practice Med.
R. R. Wellford, M. D. " Materia Medica, &c.
L. S. Joynes, M. D. " Physiology, &c.
James B. McCaw, M. D. " Chemistry.
Hunter McGuire, M. D. " Surgery.
F. D. Cunningham, M. D. " Anatomy.
E. S. Gaillard, M. D. " General Pathology, &c.
J. H. White, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
Every necessary means will be employed by the Faculty for the illustration of the lectures. Ample facilities will be afforded for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy.
Clinical Instruction at the Howard's Grove Hospital, the College Hospital, and the Richmond City Dispensary, located in the College building.
Fees: Matriculation $5; Professors' tickets, each, $15; Demonstrator of Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Board may be obtained in Richmond at from $5 to $7 per week.
The Catalogue, containing full information, will be sent to those desiring it, on application to
L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
July 17-292-3taw2w2w2m

FARMER'S HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.
In store, at manufacturers' prices with freight only added:
Sinclair's 20 Inch Wheat Thresher,
" Dixie Wheat Fan,
Clemmons, Brown & Co's Cotton Gin,
Sinclair's & Smith's celebrated Cutting Knives,
March's Cotton Plows and Corn and Cotton Cultivators,
Smithis' New Coulter Corn Cultivators,
Richmond Kentucky, No. 0. and T. B. Plows and Castings,
Scully's Improved Apple Mill, and Cider Press &c.
Orders for any implements solicited and goods sent to any point on the Rail Roads.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Agent & Commission Merchant.
July 16-291-tf.

THE VERY BEST.
We have just received a supply of the justly celebrated,
CYGNET CHEWING TOBACCO,
manufactured by Kingsbury and Thomas.
Apply early,
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 15-290-tf Wholesale Grocers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The public will find the *Sentinel* one of the best mediums of advertising in the State. Its circulation covers a larger area, perhaps, than any other paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We invite special attention to the announcement of St. Clement's Hall, a first class School for boys, Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, of which the Rev. J. Avery Shepherd, A. M., is Rector. Among the list of pupils for 1866-'67, we see the names of several North Carolina youths. The references given are of the highest character.

Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, Labor-Saving Pump: Mitchell, Allen & Co., No. 22, Pollok St., Newbern.

J. W. Holden, Esq., having secured the publication of Turner's North Carolina Almanac, makes an announcement to advertisers.

Philadelphia-made Cooking Stoves: J. Brown, (with Hart & Lewis.)

See notice of incorporation of the "St. Augustine Normal School and Collegiate Institute."

New Flour and Cuba Molasses: B. P Williamson & Co.

IMPROVEMENT.—Notwithstanding the universal complaint of the scarcity of money, "improvement" is still the word in Raleigh. We are glad to record the fact, and hope that, notwithstanding the unpropitious aspect of the times, these investments, which do so much to improve the appearance of the City, may pay. With Tuckers' Hall, the new Bank building, the new store of Pullian, Jones & Co., the new store of Mr. Lougee, and the contemplated buildings of Messrs. Jno. G. Williams and Theim,—with these all completed, Fayetteville Street will be one of the handsomest streets in the South. We observe extensive improvements going on in Pescud's old Drug Store, which is soon to be re-occupied by him.

A NOVEL MATCH GAME.—We learn that a match game of base ball, which promises to be of unique interest and to attract a crowd of spectators, is to be played, on Tuesday afternoon next, between the "married nine" and the bachelor or "courting nine" of the Crescent Club. We will take especial pains to procure the names of the latter "nine" and announce them in good time, for the benefit of our lady readers.

Theim is getting up the prize ball, with a keen appreciation of the occasion. It is to be an *illustrated* ball,—on the one hemisphere a picture of a happy father, with a baby in his arms, flourishing an exultant bat, and, on the other, a "lover" kneeling passionately at the feet of his *inamorata*!

Mr. Palmer, of the "married nine," being absent from the City, his place will be filled by one whose marriage is most imminent. All are requested to attend, and witness the spirited contest between those that *are* and those that *would be*.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.—At the recent commencement of this excellent institution, the Degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Bishop Marvin, of Missouri, Revs. Nelson Head, W. W. Bennett and John E. Edwards, of Virginia, Revs. S. S. Rozell and John Poisall, of Baltimore, and the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Rev. Bishop G. F. Pierce, of Georgia, all of the M. E. Church, South.

MURDER IN GRANVILLE.—We learn that a negro woman, living at a Mrs. George's, about five miles from Oxford, Granville County, was found dead in the woods, not far from Mrs. G's, a few days ago. A jury of inquest was held, and the conclusion was that the woman had been dead about a week, and was killed by her own husband, to whom she had been married but a short time, with an axe, splitting her head open. The negro man had not been seen since the murder, having made his escape to parts unknown, and his notorious bad treatment of her, before the murder, led to the conclusion that the dark deed was perpetrated by him.

NEW FLOUR is selling in Staunton, Va., at $11 per barrel. Here it commands exorbitant prices,—ranging from $16 to $20.

THE LATE MR. MACDONNELL.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, copying the mortuary notice of this gentleman, who died in this City, a few days since, says:

"Mr. MacDonnell was for many years deputy clerk of the county court of Marion County, (West) Virginia. He was also local editor of the Fairmount *True Virginian*. He cast his fortunes with the South in 1861, gave up his office, and never returned to West Virginia. He resided in Richmond throughout the war. He was chief clerk in the Ordnance Depot, under Major Downer, and made many friends by his affability, his promptness in the dispatch of business, and his ability to render assistance to persons having or wishing to have contracts with Major Downer."

CANOVA'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

As a matter of interest to our readers, we extract from a Treatise on Sculpture and the Plastic Art, published in Boston in 1850, a notice of the Statue of Washington by Canova, which was destroyed in the conflagration of the State Capitol of North Carolina, in June, 1831. It is understood to have been prepared for the author by Governor Graham, at the request of the Hon. A. H. Shepperd.

"The following account of the statue and its final destruction, furnished by a gentleman of North Carolina, may prove interesting to the American reader:

"The legislature of North Carolina, at its session of 1815, adopted a resolution requiring the Governor to procure a full length statue of Washington, to be placed in the Capitol of the State. The Governor, in compliance therewith, opened a correspondence with many distinguished persons in our country, in regard to the most suitable artist to execute this great work, and determined in favor of Canova, upon the recommendation of Mr. Jefferson and others.

Mr. Thomas Appleton, then (1816) U. S. Consul at Leghorn, a gentleman of refined and cultivated taste in the arts, consented to negotiate with Canova, who was reluctant to undertake the commission on account of the great demand on his genius and labor from other sources: and finally consented, only from his high admiration of the character of Washington. Mr. Appleton was in possession of an original colossal bust of Washington, by Cerrachi, an Italian artist, taken in 1795, which he sent to Canova at Rome, and which served as a likeness in the execution of the work.—The statue was itself semi-colossal, of the most beautiful white marble and exquisite workmanship and finish. As a resemblance in feature, it was not generally thought to be very exact; but from one or two points of view, those who had been acquainted with the original, considered it quite accurate. The costume was that of a Roman Senator, seated, holding in his left hand a tablet, and in his right, which was elevated, a stylus; and as understood in this country, the design was, to represent the great patriot in the act of composing his farewell address to the American people. The sum agreed to be paid to Canova, through Mr. Appleton, was ten thousand dollars. This, however, was exclusive of two or three thousand dollars paid to Frentenova, a distinguished pupil of Canova, for the pedestal on which the statue was elevated. The pedestal, from the mass of beholders, was wont to attract little less attention than the statue itself. It was, also, of polished marble, not so white by a shade as the statue itself; full six feet in height including its granite base; a cube in form, and representing on its perpendicular sides four principal scenes in the life of Washington, in bas-relief.—These were, the surrender of Cornwallis, the resignation, by Washington, of his commission as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, his inauguration as President of the United States, and Washington at the plough with a pair of oxen, emblematical of his retirement to rural life.

The statue was shipped from Civita Vecchia to Boston in the United States frigate Columbus, under the immediate care of Commodore Bainbridge, thence to Wilmington N. C., and was received at Raleigh in November, 1821. It was placed in the centre of the rotunda of the Capitol, where it remained, the admiration of all lovers of art, until its destruction, with the Capitol itself, by fire, in June 1831.

The remains of the statue, after having been exposed, for several years, to the weather, have been deposited in a small room of the present Capitol. Though the head and each of the limbs were broken off by the falling timbers in the conflagration, there yet remains a sufficiency of the fragments to give an idea of this most admirable work. A part of the drapery of the *toga*, among the most natural and wonderful of the productions of the skill of the sculptor, has suffered but little from calcination, and is yet almost perfect.

I append a descriptive account of the statue from a writer, contemporary with its execution, which is more minute and suggestive than the foregoing observations:—"Gen. Washington," says he, "is represented sitting, clad in a Roman military dress, the tunic covered by an ample ornamental cuirass; above this is a magnificent mantle, fastened by a clasp on the right shoulder, and flowing down behind in majestic folds. Beneath the right foot, which is extended forward, is a parazonium sheathed, and a sceptre, signifying that the successful termination of the war, and the establishment of law, had rendered them now useless.—The hero is in the act of writing on a tablet held in his left hand and resting on the thigh, which is slightly raised for its support; in the right he holds the pen with a suspended air, as if anxiously meditating on the laws fitted to promote the happiness of his countrymen."

If we can lay our hand upon it, we will, at an early day, also reproduce the report of Mr. Gaston, as Chairman of a Committee in the Legislature, at the session of 1831-'32, recommending the patronage of the undertaking to repair this statute by Ball Hughes, an artist who professed to be able to restore it to its original condition.

THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.—The Judiciary Committee, sitting as a Committee of Impeachment, have had several meetings of late. Gen. Spinner and one of his employees have been recently examined touching the proceeds of the sale of confiscated Confederate property, particularly as to whether and what portions of them have been returned to the owners of the property condemned. So far, at least, as the President is concerned, no important facts, we hear, were elicited. It is understood that on Thursday next Gens. Grant and Hillyer are to be examined. Upon what points has not transpired.

It begins to be thought by well-informed persons about the Capitol, that the pertinacity of Messrs. Boutwell, Butler, Williams, and Thomas, with their coadjutors outside the committee, has produced an effect upon a sufficient number of the Radicals of the House to render something in the shape of an impeachment probable in November next. The public mind has been inflamed to a height that the enactment of a farce of the sort is deemed indispensable to keep up the excitement until after the Presidential election. The pending resolution of Mr. Covode points in this direction.—*National Intelligencer*, 17th.

A gentleman riding a very ordinary looking horse, asked a negro whom he met, how far it was to a neighboring town, whither he was going. The negro looking at the animal under the rider, with a broad grin of contempt, replied, "Wi' dat ar hoss, massa, its jist fo'teen miles. Wi' a good chunk ob a boss, seben miles; but if you jist had Massa Jimmy's hoss! gosh! you've *dare now*!"

New York is demanding the enlargement of Hell Gate. The *Herald* says it is too small for the traffic sent through it by the city. There are people who have long thought so.

Santa Ana, not Anna, is the correct spelling of that old gentleman's name.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Friday Evening Dispatches.

INDIAN MASSACRE.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—M.

The *Commercial's* Leavenworth dispatch says that the Indians have captured a train near Fort Larmel. Bishop Lavay, ten Priests and six Sisters of Charity, were among the passengers. The men were killed and horribly mutilated, and the women were abused. An escort endeavored to overtake the train to protect it, but arrived too late.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, July 19, M.

The Cabinet is considering the veto message this morning.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 19, M.

Cotton quiet, firmer, 26½.
Turpentine 57@58.
Money 5@6. Gold $1,40. Sterling, on time, $1,10½@$1,10½. 5-20's of '62 111½.

LIVERPOOL, July 19, 2, P. M.

Cotton firmer. Uplands 10½. Orleans 11¼. Sales of week 75,000 bales. Stock on hand 738,000 bales, of which 385,000 are American.

LONDON, July 19, 2 P. M.

Consols 94 7-16, Bonds 72½.

Saturday Morning Dispatches.

MEXICAN NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19,—P. M.

The Revenue Cutter *Wilderness* arrived last night from Vera Cruz, where she arrived on the 14th. A deputation of Mexican officials boarded the vessel and warmly welcomed Madame Juarez. On the 15th she disembarked and met with an enthusiastic public reception, civil and military. The city was illuminated and fire-works displayed. The party were to leave for the city of Mexico on the 16th.

Juarez arrived at the Capital on the 14th. He emphatically declines a re-election, and has ordered a new election. He will retire to Hacienda, in the mountains.

It is officially reported that Vidaurri was shot on the 6th. Marquez is believed to be hiding in the City of Mexico, and will be shot as soon as captured. It is reported in Vera Cruz that Santa Anna still lives, but we have later dates.

Everything is quiet at Vera Cruz. The city is perfectly healthy. The Austrian sloop of war, *Elizabeth*, is receiving refugees on board. She has no communication with the Mexican officials except through the U. S. Gunboat *Tacony* and Consul Semmler.

The *Wilderness* brings dispatches to the British, French and Austrian Governments.

The Mexican Government is preparing an address to the world, in which they expect to justify themselves for the execution of Maximilian. It will treat of the killing of 63,000 Mexicans for defending their native soil; cite precedents which they think will prove clearly that their acts were within the range of propriety, and will produce documents which will throw new light upon their acts. Some of the ablest men in the Republic are engaged on the work.

CONGRESS,—VETO MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, July 19, P. M.

SENATE.—The House amendment allowing negroes to serve as jurors was adopted.

A joint resolution from the House nullifying the decrees of the Court of Claims was severely denounced by Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution to strike the word "white" from the naturalization laws. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

The veto message was read; the bill passed, notwithstanding the veto, by a vote of 30 to 6.

The nays were Messrs. Buckalew Bayard, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, and Patterson, of Tennessee. The Chair announced that the bill was a law.

The reconstruction appropriation bill was passed over the veto.

The Senate passed a resolution to sojourn to-morrow at 3 o'clock to the first Monday in December, by a vote of 29 to 15. The latter figure representing the impeachment element in the Senate.

HOUSE.—The Assassination committee was allowed to take evidence by sub-committees and administer oaths.

A committee of five was appointed to investigate the Paymaster's Department. The preamble and resolution alleges fraud.

The veto was received. The message covers three columns, and argues elaborately the inconsistencies and unconstitutionality of the act.

Alluding to the declaration that the State governments are illegal, he says: "A singular contradiction is apparent here; Congress declares these local State governments to be illegal governments and then provides that these illegal governments shall be carried on by Federal officers, who are to perform the very duties imposed on its own officers by this illegal State authority.—It certainly would be a novel spectacle if Congress should attempt to carry on a legal State Government by the agency of its own officers. It is yet more strange that Congress should attempt to sustain and carry on an illegal State government by the same Federal agency."

With regard to title by conquest he says: "it is a new title acquired by war. It applies only to territory, for go-cks or moveable things regularly captured in war are booty, or if taken by individual soldiers, *plunder*. There is not a foot of land in any one of these ten States which the United States hold by conquest, save only such lands as did not belong to either of those States, or to any individual owner. I mean such lands as did belong to the pretended Confederate States. These lands we may claim to hold by conquest. As to all other land or territory, whether belonging to the States or to individuals, the Federal government has now no more title or right to it than it had before the rebellion."

The message concludes: "Within a period less than a year the legislation of Congress has attempted to strip the Excutive Department of the Governme t, of some of its essential powers.—The constitution and the oath provided in it devolve upon the President the power and the duty to see that the law is executed. The constitution, in order to carry out this power, gives him the choice of agents, and makes them subject to his control and supervision. But in the execution of these laws the constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that constitutional duty is effectually taken away. The Military Commander is, as to the power of appointment, made to take the place of the President, and the General of the Army the place of the Senate. And any attempt on the part of the President to exercise his own Constitutional power, may under pretence of law be met by official insubordination. It is to be feared that these military officers looking to the authority given by these laws, rather than to the letter of the Constitution, will recognize no authority but the Commander of the District, and the General of the Army.

If there were no other objections than this to this proposed legislation it would be sufficient. Whilst I hold the chief executive authority of the United States—whilst the obligation rests upon me to see that all the laws are faithfully executed—I can never willingly surrender that trust, or the power given for its execution. I can never give my assent to be made responsible for the faithful execution of the laws, and at the same time surrender that trust and the powers which accompany it, to any executive officer, high or low, or to any number of executive officers. If the executive trust, vested by the constitution in the President, is to be taken from him and vested in a subordinate officer, the responsibility will be with Congress, in clothing the subordinate with unconstitutional power, and with the officer who assumes its exercise.

This interference with the Constitutional authority of the Executive Department, is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundations of our federal system; but it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great public wrong to take from the President powers conferred upon him alone by the Constitution; but the wrong is more flagrant when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate Executive officers, and especially upon military officers. Over nearly one third of the States of the Union military power, regulated by no fixed law, rules supreme. Each one of these five District commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercises at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the head of the Executive Department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy must come from the people themselves. They know what it is, and how it is to be applied. At the present time they cannot, according to the constitution, repeal these laws, they cannot remove or control this military despotism. The remedy, nevertheless, is in their hands. It is to be found in the ballot, and is a sure one. If not controlled by fraud, overawed by arbitrary power, or from apathy on their part too long delayed, with abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the armed rule of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated constitution preserved."

Immediately after the reading of the message the impeachers made a strong effort. Boutwell, Butler and others, characterized the message as defiant.

Mr. Stevens said they were urging that matter in vain. There are hidden agencies at work, there are invisible powers at work, in this country, which will prevent impeachment. I repeat, that any attempt to impeach the President will be vain and futile.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary committee, denounced Mr. Stevens' insinuation, asserting that no amount of political pressure should throw him aside from the discharge of his duty to law and fact. [Applause from the Democratic side.]

Mr. Stevens, without reply, demanded a vote, and the bill passed—109 to 34.

The veto of the reconstruction appropriation bill was read and passed by a vote of 100 to 22.

A resolution was passed, forbidding the President to remove the District commanders, without the consent of the Senate, unless the General of the army recommended it.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 19, P. M.

Flour heavy. State $7@$12,25. Southern $9,65@$17.
Wheat firm. New Virginia red, $2,60@$2,70. White, $2,75@$2,90.
Corn, Western mixed, $1,04@$1,06. White $1,11.
Pork $22,83.
Cotton firm. Sales of 1,000 bales. 26½@27.
Rice quick. Carolina 11½@12.
Spirits Turpentine 56.
Rosin $3½@8.
Stocks excited and heavy. Gold $1.39½. 5-20 Coupons of '62 111½@111¾.

BALTIMORE, July 19, P. M.

Cotton firmer. Middling uplands scarce, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, July 19,—P. M.

Cotton firm and active. Sales of 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands 10½; Orleans 10½.

From the Old North State.

REGISTRATION.

This question is being much discussed at this time. We scarcely take up an exchange that we do not meet with an article under the above caption. All are urging their readers, who are not disfranchised by the laws of Congress, to register so as to be able to exercise the elective franchise should they conclude to do so. In this advice we have fully concurred and our convictions grow stronger with every development of the extreme radical sentiment in our State.

A great many persons have determined not to vote either for or against the Convention or for delegates thereto. In this we think they are in error. One thing is quite certain, the Convention *will* be called, and, in our opinion, there will be but few if any Statesmen in it. We, therefore, have very great fears lest the State Constitution to be framed by it will be very impeifect it not such as to render good government under it impossible. If the extremists should get control of that body, we may look out for just such a Constitution as they have in Tennessee—to have Brownlowism inaugurated in North Carolina. But under the law of Congress it cannot become the Constitution of the State *until* it has been ratified by a majority of the registered voters of the State. Hence the *very great* importance of registering in order to vote against such a Constitution, should such a one be presented as is very likely to be the case. Thus, we think, it must be plain to the dullest comprehension that the privilege of a very large portion of our people to exercise the elective franchise hereafter may depend upon their voting on the question of the ratification or rejection of the Constitution to be submitted to the people by the Convention. Not only may this depend upon it, but the peace and future good government of the State may also depend upon it. Surely no conservative man who is not disfranchised by the law will fail to register himself as a voter after giving the subject its due and proper consideration! None.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Gent's ready made CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS,

AT COST

For thirty days only,
at M. ROSENBAUM'S.
July 2-277-tf

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

Only two more cases of those find CALF BOOTS at $4.00,
at M. ROSENBAUM'S.
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LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT AND HAIR.

A Large Supply always on hand and for sale on most favorable terms by
WORTH & DANIEL.
Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF FRESH LIME FROM MAINE.
July 11-287-6m

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21,
April 6-265-1ydaw Troy, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

VIRGINIA.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION Commences on the 19th of Sept. 1867.

In addition to the schools of Moral Philosophy, Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Modern Languages, the board has established a school of

COMMERCIAL SCIENCE,

in which are taught the branches of a business education;—thus uniting the literary, scientific and practical. Young men studying for the ministry, and soldiers disabled by the late war, who are in necessitous circumstances, can attend free of tuition. All scholarships valid.

Expenses for ten months, including meals, use of furniture, (averaged,) fuel, lights, washing, matriculation and contingent fee and tuition in three schools—so as to occupy the whole time—$300; one half payable at the begining of each term.

A daily line of hacks (Sundays excepted) runs from Roanoke Station, (Richmond & Danville Railroad,) to Boydton.

Send for Circulars,
THOS. C. JOHNSON,
President.
Boydton, Mecklenburg Co., Va., July 19-294-3w

RICE'S MANUAL,

OF THE

U. S. BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1867,

WITH THE

Rules, Orders and Forms of Proceedings thereunder

CONVENIENTLY

Annotated, Classified and Arranged. Bound in Law Sheep—Price $5.

ALSO,

The Bankrupt Law, with all the Rules, Forms, &c., in Pamphlet. Price 25 cents.

For sale by
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
July 17-292-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } WAKE COUNTY. }

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, MAY TERM, 1867.

In rem. On the matter of Rimmins M. Saunders' will.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that William J. Saunders, and Bradly T. Johnson, and his wife Jane Johnson, heirs at law of the testator, the said R. M. Saunders, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the Semi-Weekly *Sentinel*, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the 3rd. Monday in August next, then and there to see proceedings in this matter, and to make themselves parties thereto, if they shall see proper so to do.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3rd. Monday in May, A. D. 1867.
J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

50 DOZ. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDkerchiefs, for sale Cheap at
GEO. T. COOKE'S.
April 20-224-tf

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

REV. D. R. BRUTON, A. M., PRESIDENT, and Professor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres.
JOHN M. DAVIS, A. M., Professor in Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
———, Professor in Natural Sciences.
Mrs. NANNIE S. DAVIS, Teacher in English Literature and Assistant in Music.
Miss THEO. A. WELFARE, Teacher of French and Assistant in English.
Miss CARRIE M. BUFORDE, Teacher in Music.
———, Teacher in Oil Painting, Drawing &c.
Mrs. M. W. DAVIS, Matron.

The Fall Term of the next Collegiate year will commence on Thursday, 30th. of July, and close 20 weeks thereafter.

For Catalogue, giving full particulars, address the President.
June 28-274-4w

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON N. C.

THE *fifty third* session of this Institution will commence on the 17th. of July, with a full corps of experienced and efficient instructors.

The course of study extensive, instruction thorough and systematic. Government parental, and attention paid to refinement of taste and manners; as well as to developing the intellect and storing the mind. Warrenton is noted for healthfulness; and a favorite resort of persons from the Eastern part of the State, during the sickly seas n.

Pupils received at all stages of the session, and boarded through vacation if desired. For Circulars, and further particulars address either Rev. M. M. MAR. HALL, Mrs. M. J. WILCOX, or Rev. Wm. MODRIX, D. D.
June 21-267-42m

KITTRELLS SPRINGS FEMALE

COLLEGE,

(*WITHIN TWO HOURS RIDE OF RALEIGH, AND A HALF MILE OF KITTRELL'S DEPOT, RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.*)

THE next Session will open on the 17th. July. The catalogue for the past scholastic year shows 178 boarders, which fact speaks for itself as to the popularity of the School.

Terms moderate and accommodating. Every room has been renewed. New mattresses &c., &c.
C. B. RIDDICK, President.
Kittrells Springs, N. C.
June 21-267-1m*

YADKIN COLLEGE AND

B. F. SEMINARY,

Davidson County, N. C.

THE above Institutions will open, in buildings a mile apart, August 1st. 1867.

The President of the Institutions will be assisted by the necessary Teachers.

The duties of the two schools are positively distinct.

Students can board with private families, if they prefer. Our boarding-houses and offices have been re-arranged, so as to insure comfort.

Books, clothing, &c., kept on hand, near by, for accommodation at a small per cent.

The President hopes to be able to enter ten young men from ten different counties for the next session, and perhaps longer, and wait with them until they can pay by teaching or otherwise. They must be over twenty, sound in body, and willing to observe certain rules, a copy of which they will receive on application.

EXPENSES FOR A SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Tuition, from $5.00 to $20.00. Payment in advance.
Board, $45.00.
Entrance, $1.00;
Board is $10.00, if paid by the month.
For further information, address,
Rev. O. W. HEGE, A. M.
July 3-278-dwaw1awlw. President.

MISS MANGUM'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The tenth Session of Miss Mangum's School for Young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, will commence on the 1st. of August, 1867.

For Circulars, address,
MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Care of Dr. J. F. CAIN,
June 13-260-6w Hillsboro, N. C.

FRANKLINTON MALE ACADEMY,

Will resume duties on 22d. July 1867. Tuition per session from $14 to $31.

Board per month $12 to $15. For Circulars address,
GEO. W. NEAL, A. M. Principal.
June 27-272-tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK, PRINCIPALS.

The Fall Term of 1867 will open on the 26th. July, and continue twenty weeks.

Circulars forwarded on application.
June 3 253-3m*

SELECT SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES

The next Session of Mrs. HOWELL'S Select School will commence July 18th. 1867.

English Branches, Music, French and Latin will be thoroughly taught.

For particulars, address,
MRS. V. C. HOWELL.
July 9-285-ecd2w Raleigh, N. C.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. H. G. HILL, PRINCIPAL.

THE Fall Session opens Thursday, the 25th. July 1867.

Circulars forwarded upon application.
June 19-265-2aw6w

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE next Term will commence Aug. 14.
Tuition, $20 to 30 per session.
Board, $12 per month.
Washing 75cts. to $1,00 per month.
Payment in currency in advance.
July 11-287-4d B. CRAVEN.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,

FRANKLIN Co., N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the *Fourth Wednesday* in July.

Superior advantages are here offered to a limited number of pupils. Location pleasant and healthful. Course of study extensive. Instruction thorough and systematic. Standard of attainments high. Religious advantages ample.

Terms reasonable. For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to
T. M. JONES,
June 10-258-tf President.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SUMMER AND FALL TERM OF THIS Institution opens the 3rd. of July 1867, with a full corps of experienced teachers.

Board $11.00 per month.

Tuition the same as in other Institutions of like grade.

For Catalogue address,
J. R. GRIFFITH.
July 11-287-ec2w Lenoir, Caldwell Co. N. C.

SELMA MALE SCHOOL,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

The 5th. Session of this School will commence July 18th. and continue 20 weeks.

TUITION: Classics $25; Elementary Branches $20.

BOARD, including every thing except lights and towels, $75.

No deduction made except in case of protracted sickness. Location healthy. Neighborhood pleasant. Pupils will be met at Littleton Depot, if requested.

Address,
JOHN GRAHAM, Principal; or
Rev. C. M. COOK,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FOR SALE,

VERY FINE BLACKBERRY WINE,

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PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 5-281-tf Wholesale Grocers

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1,500 Bushels Corn for sale.
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July 1-276-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SMUT MACHINES!

"McMANSEN'S *Celebrated Seed and Screening Machine*,"—the best in the world.

We are Agents for the sale of the above, and will furnish the same at manufacturer's prices.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
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Standard and Progress copy.

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50 Barrels N. C. Cut Herrings,
50 " No. 1, Gross Herrings, Norfolk Inspection,
Barrels Cocoa Nuts.
Just received and for sale by
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H. L. Emory & Son's Cotton Gins.
Eagle, " "
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Daniel Pratts' reliable " "
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All kinds Leather and Gum Belting,
Plantation Bells,
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Collins' Cast Steel Plows,
Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c.,

We are agents for the sale of all the above, and propose to sell at manufacturer's prices, and warrant all we sell.

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Raleigh, N. C. July 10-266-tf
Standard and Progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA.

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THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

THE FOLLOWING TARIFF CHARGES HAS BEEN ADOPTED:

BOARD, PER DAY	$ 2,50.
" " WEEK	12,50.
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CHILDREN AND SERVANTS HALF PRICE!!	

After June 15th, the Regular HACKS,

FROM THE SPRINGS WILL MEET

PASSENGERS

From Richmond at Scottsburg depot, every Tuesday, Thursday, and saturday, and from Danville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A BAND

Has been engaged for the season, and other Amusements are provided.

T. PAXSON,
June 3-253-2m Proprietor.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

GEN. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT, aided by a corps of Twenty Instructors, including a Professor of Law.

The next session will begin on 3rd. Thursday in September, and end on 3rd. Thursday in June.

Lexington may be reached by stage from Staunton or Goshen on the Virginia Central Rail Road; from Lynchburg by Canal, or by stage from Bonack's on the Va. & Tenn. Rail Road.

For further particulars apply to Clerk of the Faculty for Catalogue.
July 2-276-3w

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THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES TO CARRY on the manufacture of COTTON GINS, and would be pleased to furnish any one that may need any thing in his line.

The Gins are made of the best material that can be had, and the performance is warranted in every respect. No pay required, until the Gin is tested.

Repairing done to order. Having been engaged in the business for the last twenty-five years, I flatter myself that I understand it.

References given if required.
SAM'L BOWLAND.
Raleigh, July 15-290-1m

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PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
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PRIME WHITE MEAL.

One hundred Bushels Prime White meal, just received by
DOUGLAS BELL.
July 15-290-tf

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.

10 Half Boxes fine Chewing Tobacco manufactured in 1865.
Call and see it.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
July 16 291-tf

FINE MULES FOR SALE.

The subscriber has FOUR LARGE FINE MULES for sale, which he wishes to sell for cash. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to call soon.
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Barnesville, Harnett Co.
July 17-292-law3t

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" Roxboro'	50
" Thomasville	50
" Wadesborough	24
" Washington	14
" Wilmington	23
" Yanceyville	84
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Packages received by Express and remitted for promptly in Currency or New York funds, free of cost.
July 18-284tf

FOR SALE.

The best and most desirable lot in the town of Albemarle, Stanly County, N. C. containing two acres of land, with a

GOOD TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE

of seven large and well finished rooms. Piazza in front. Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables and other out-houses, a good and lasting well of water, nice flower yard, &c.

Price very low for cash. Apply at *Sentinel* Office, or address,
R. ANDERSON,
June 11-9mw* Albemarle.

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GREAT DOUBLE TRACK

NATIONAL ROUTE

TO THE WEST.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND

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RAIL ROADS.

PERSONS wishing to travel or *Emigrate* to the *Western* and *South Western* States from this part of *North Carolina*, are informed, that permanent arrangements have been made between the above Rail Roads, by which Passengers can obtain through tickets, at the Office of the *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at RALEIGH*, to

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LEAVE BALTIMORE,

Mail Train,	8.45, A. M.
Fast Line,	5.30, P. M.
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The advantages of this line over all others in Palace State Room Day and Night Cars, Saving in Time and distance, and so few changes of Cars, combine to render this the most pleasant and desirable Route, especially to Families, or Ladies Travelling Alone. There being but ONE change of Cars between

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

ANECDOTES OF THE BENCH AND BAR.

There has just been published an entertaining volume written by Mr. L. J. Bigelow and entitled "Bench and Bar; a complete Digest of the Wit, Humor, Asperities and Amenities of the Law." We take from it the following sketches:

THOMAS CORWIN.

It will be remembered that Corwin, in the Senate in 1845 or 1846, arguing seriously against the morality of the projected war against Mexico, permitted his appreciation of broad humor to lead him into the extravagant expression: "If I were a Mexican, as I am an American, I would welcome you with bloody hands to hospitable graves." A few years after, when this expression had been quoted by the newspapers until it had become familiar with us as "household words," Mr. Corwin was retained as counsel for a man charged with murder, and who, he claimed, acted in self-defence. In his closing speech to the jury Corwin pictured the condition of his client as endeavoring to avoid the difficulty, portrayed the murdered man as forcing it upon him, dogging his steps, denouncing as a coward, and at last threatening to strike him.

"What," he exclaimed, "would you have done in such an emergency? What, sir," turning to the prosecuting attorney, "would you have done?"

"Done!" replied the attorney, with great gravity—"done! I would have welcomed him with bloody hands to a hospitable grave."

The jury was convulsed with laughter, and Corwin lost his case.

JAMES T. BRADY.

On one occasion James T. Brady had a case so very lame that he gave his client to understand that it could not be gained.—The client insisted on trying it, and Mr. Brady devoted his best talent to making the best show he could. The case was ably put on the other side, and was so plain that the judge, who had made up his mind, rather indicated it by several rulings entirely favorable to the opposite side. Mr. Brady was seeking for an opportunity for recovering his retreat from his untenable positions, and on some ruling of the judge highly favorable to his opponent, he blandly inquired:

"May it please your honor, who's engaged on the other side of this case besides the judge?"

JUDGE BRADY.

The greatest charm of Judge John R. Brady's best charges lay in the opening sentence. Smith and Jones were fighting (at *nisi prius*) over the value of a certain schooner sold by one to the other, and used for carrying sand from the Jersey flats.—Smith swore that a sounder and more seaworthy vessel had not existed since the days of the Armada—that every spar, timber and rope was perfect, and that he would have had no hesitation in crossing the Atlantic in her in an equinoctial gale. Jones swore that there was not one timber, spar or rope, but was so rotten as to be picked to pieces with the fingers, and that he would not have crossed the North river in her from Fort Washington to Guttenberg on a calm day in midsummer for an interest in Johnstown. When the Judge came to charge the jury, his opening sentence was, "Gentlemen of the jury, upon one point I have no occasion to assist your deliberations; if you know anything in this world, it is the seaworthiness of the boat!" Perhaps they did, though they "smiled audibly," as if they did not; at all events they disagreed, and the precise money-value of the sand-schooner probably remains undetermined to this day.

BEN. WADE AND JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Benjamin F. Wade and the late Joshua R. Giddings used to be constant competitors at the bar in "old benighted Ashtabula," their place of residence. In the early part of his practice, Wade was defending a man against an action of slander, and, after having concluded a very effective speech to the jury, sat awkwardly leaning backward, his feet on the counsel table, and facing Giddings, who was attempting to be eloquent in behalf of his slandered client. "Old Old," as he was familiarly called, knew a little smattering of Shakespeare, and now determined to bring that great author to his aid.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said he, with much ardor:

"'He that steals my purse, steals trash;
But he that robs me of my good name—'
(Ahem!)

At this point, to his great discomfiture, Shakespeare deserted him. He repeated:

"'But he that robs me of my good name—'"

(Another pause.)

"Takes that I never had," whispered Wade, as if prompting him, and so distinctly as to be heard by all in the room.

Amid the laughter and his own confusion, Giddings brought his speech to such a "lame and impotent conclusion," that his client recovered but six and a quarter cents for his lost character.

FINING COUNSEL.

John T. Mills, of South Carolina, was Judge of a District Court in Northern Texas, fond of a joke but very decided in the discharge of his duty. Thomas Fountin Smith was a practicing lawyer at the bar, and having shamefully misstated the law in his address to the jury, turned to the Court and asked the Judge to charge the jury accordingly. The judge was indignant, and replied:

"Does the counsel take the Court to be a fool?"

Smith was not abashed by the reproof, but instantly responded:

"I trust your honor will not insist on an answer to that question, as I might, in answering it, truly be considered guilty of contempt of court."

"Fine the counsel ten dollars, Mr. Clerk," said the judge.

Smith immediately paid the money, and remarked that it was ten dollars more than the court could show.

"Fine the counsel fifty dollars," said the judge.

The fine was entered by the clerk, and Smith not being ready to respond in that sum, sat down. The next morning, on the opening of the court, Smith rose, and with much deference of manner began:

"May it please your honor, the clerk took that little joke of yours yesterday about the fifty dollars as *serious*, as I perceive by the reading of the minutes. Will your honor be pleased to inform him of his error, and have it erased?"

The coolness of the request, and the implied apology, pleased the judge, and he remitted the fine.

CELTIC WIT.

An Irish counsellor having lost his cause, which had been tried by three judges, one of whom was esteemed a very able lawyer, though the other two were indifferent, some of the barristers were merry on the occasion.

"Well, now," said he, "who could help it, when there are a hundred judges on the bench?"

"A hundred," said a bystander, "there were but three."

"By St. Patrick," said he, "there were one and two ciphers."

WEBSTER.

When Hayne, of South Carolina, urged on by his Southern friends, had made his speech which called forth that immortal reply of the great "Northern Lion," many of Webster's friends, struck with Hayne's real ability, began to say to each other, "*Can Webster answer that?*" Mrs. Webster was present at the Capitol, and was greatly agitated at the fire and force of the hero of South Carolina. She rode home with a friend in advance of her husband. At last the "Lion" came tramping up to the door, and marched in, in an easy and unconcerned way. His wife hastened into the hall just as she was, and with tears in her eyes, said to him—"Can you—can you answer Mr. Hayne?"

With a sort of grunt or quiet roar, her lord turned upon her: "Answer him? I'll grind him finer than that snuff in my box!"

In due time the Websterian thunder rolled through the arches of the Capitol, and Hayne was ground fine.

"What do you think now," said the General's friend to the Southern acquaintance "of our Northern Lion?"

The reply came quick, but rather angrily: "He's a long-jawed, strong-jawed, tough-hided devil!"

GENERAL ORDER NO. 32.

HEADQUARTERS, 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, May 30.

General Orders No. 32.

1. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, passed March 23rd, 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the Post Commander.

2. All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers, charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons, and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned, and drawn in the manner required by law.

3. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling, employment or avocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common rights and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more sureties being citizens and worth, in the aggregate, double the amount of the bond, over and above just debts, will be sufficient.

4. The Mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all Sheriffs, Magistrates and Police officers, are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order, and in the discharge of their duties. They will be expected to co-operate with the military authorities.

5. Post commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers, and as many of the citizens, within the territorial limits of the military post, as may be necessary, and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the Commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal approved by the Commanding General.

6. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises shall be granted to any person other than an Inn-keeper. The number of such licenses shall be determined, and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected, by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drank on the premises where liquor is sold, the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge and does not excuse the person from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by the municipal or other competent authorities.

7. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this military district be deemed and treated as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceedings for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

8. In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common rights of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest, and trial by a Military tribunal to be designated by the commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts.

9. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased, or let out for hire or rent, cotton, corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed. Any cotton, corn or other produce so impounded shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same, *Provided*, that any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn, or other produce, shall, in no case, be postponed to any demand for rent or hire but to the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn and other produce having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SICKLES.
J. W. CLOUS, A. A. A. G.

BOOK STORES.

25000 WHITE, BUFF, AND CANARY Envelopes.
Paris Envelopes, White and Colored; Fine French Note Paper.
For sale by
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
Next door to Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.
May 29-249-tf

IMPORTANT ITEM.

Books and Stationery are still cheaper than when we wrote you last.

In purchasing our new Stock of goods, we have selected only the VERY BEST ARTICLES, and many of them we find to be cheaper than the same qualities purchased in January and February.—We buy nothing but *quick stock*, hence we can afford to sell for *small profits*.

In order to sell well one must *buy* well, and this, several years of experience enables us to do. It is certainly our interest to give general satisfaction, and this has always been our aim. We are to-day receiving a lot of fine French and American, Letter Note, and Foolscap papers, which we will sell reasonably.

Call at our New Store next door above Tucker's New Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 22-268-tf

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This book is sold only by Agents. We are the sole Agents for Wake county and the city of Raleigh.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
July 10-286-tf

THE ROMANCE OF BEAUSEIN COURT.

An Episode extracted from the retrospect of Miriam Manfort, by the author of the "Household of Bouverl, just published and to hand.—Price $2.00.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 27-272-tf

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
BURROW'S MUSIC PRIMERS,
BAXTER'S SAINTS' REST,
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,
SPLENDID COLORED ENGRAVINGS,
CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
ROBINSON CRUSOE, &c., &c.
Just to hand at our new Store, next to Tucker's New Hall.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 13-263-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILK WRAPPERS.

A beautiful lot SILK WRAPPERS, which will be sold at Cost and no humbug.

A very large assortment of Ladies' Spring and Summer Dress Goods, which will be sold for a small advance on Cost.
July 5-281-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

50 DOZ. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDkerchiefs, for sale Cheap at
GEO. T. COOKE'S.
April 29-224-tf

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the Reconstruction Act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

[Passed over the President's Veto, March 23, 1867.]

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of the first election held under such constitution, and that no person shall be qualified as elector for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th section of the Sherman Bill:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 5th section of the bill, and also in the 6th of the Supplementary Bill:

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emolument thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God." which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the state of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day's public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented in the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5. That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

FARM VALLEY ACADEMY,
LENOIR COUNTY, N. C.

The second session of this institution will commence on the 23d. July inst.

It is a school for both sexes, and every attention will be paid to the improvement of the students.

TERMS: In the English department per session $15.00.

Latin and higher branches of English per session $20.00.
C. C. LOVEJOY.
Kinston, July 11-287-1m

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REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.
JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.
Feb. 20-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY
PORTABLE ENGINE WORKS,
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DUVALLS IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. DUVALL'S PREMIUM CORN MILLS AND IMPROVED FLOURING MILLS.

These Engines and Mills have received the first premium over all competitors. They afford the best, cheapest, and most economical power in use and excel in power any Engines made in the Union.

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mar 28-197-tf

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OXFORD TIES,
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A. N. & J. McKIMMON.
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This valuable property is in the midst of the most picturesque and romantic scenery in America. The salubrity of the climate and virtue of the water are too well known to need comment. Fit and suitable accommodations for FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS. For further information apply to M. W. Smallwood, Rich Square, Northampton county, N. C.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twelve months credit, bond and approved security with interest from date, title retained till purchase money paid.
M. W. SMALLWOOD, } Trustees.
JOHN TILLERY. }
July 6-283-td

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Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.
April 8-206-1y

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TERMS LIBERAL, A CALL IS SOLICITED.
May 22-243-3m

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Old Mattresses renovated and made over

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W. H. MORRISS & CO.
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All free from Shoddy and other impurities, order samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August.

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Feb 22-168-tf

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